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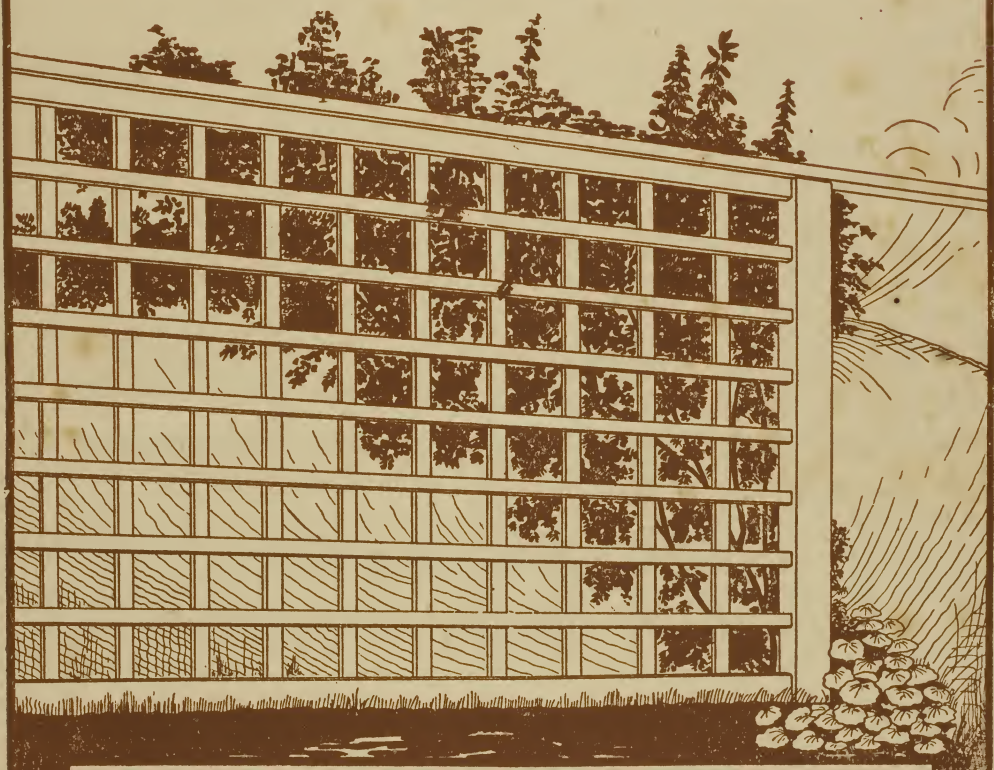

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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 12 POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, APRIL, 1921 No. 10

Progressive Conservation

We read and hear preachments on assorted varieties of conservation, covering a wide range of subjects, but principally leading back to natural resources of some sort, until some of us have, perhaps become a bit callous towards appeals of this nature. The word conservation seems to imply that we are to be entirely denied the use or enjoyment of whatever it is which we are to protect in this way. As a matter of fact the exact opposite is the case in most instances.

Every year the matter of wild flower conservation is more or less agitated by publications and people who see the danger of wholesale destruction of our native flora, and for example, a bill has just been passed by our legislature as a remedial measure to prevent the absolute extermination of the native holly. To the average person who journeys out over our hillsides and down into our canyons there seemes to be a superabundance of flowers, a seemingly inexhaustible supply for all time to come. But several things are happening in the natural course of events all of which spell the doom of at least the rarer species of these first citizens of our land. Our population, is of course, increasing, but our wild flowers are not increasing in like measure, due partly to the fact that more land is necessarily being brought under cultivation, or being built up into cities, and so probably thousands of acres of wild flowers have to go. Then, as the visible supply begins to diminish, rather oddly, people are commencing to interest themselves in the wild flora. Many times this interest extends only to the point of watching for their blooming time, so as to be able to collect large quantities of the cut flowers to adorn their homes, and the automobile has, of course, been an important agency in making this possible. As has been said over and over again until it has become almost a chant, if we would only pick what we knew we could get home in good condition or what we could actually use, the problem would largely be solved, but instead, enormous quantities are gathered, only to be carried a few miles and then thrown away. It is probably a safe estimate that not five per cent of the wild flowers picked over give more than a few moments satisfaction before they have wilted and are discarded.

If only we would, as Bud Fisher makes one of his pen creations say, "Be reasonable", much paper and ink and effort of eloquence now spent could also be conserved.

Let us realize that we cannot gather the whole hillside of flowers to put in the rooms of our house, and that it will be a disappointment to us if we try, and a disappointment to posterity because we have not left flowers to form seed enough for Nature to recarpet that hillside next season. Pick enough of the most suitable species to fill a vase or two and then benefit yourself as well as the next generations by leaving the rest to furnish a treat to the eye in the only setting in which it will look its best,—and to perpetuate itself by reseeding.

There are already certain choice and beautiful species once abundant which are seldom or never seen of latter years because of the inroads of civilization upon them, and every year or so others are disappearing, until we are facing the entire possibility of having left only the noxious weeds which we least desire or do not desire at all.

So conservation does not mean that we shall not have any wild flowers, but wasteful and wanton destruction of them most certainly does.

We can and should carry this conservation idea to its natural conclusion—that of aiding nature by ourselves planting the native species wherever opportunity permits. Many of them form excellent subjects for cultivated gardens, and respond wonderfully to that kind of care, so that we are well repaid for performing our part of what is really a duty to our state.

California leads the world in many things, including our wild flowers. Are we to lose one of our important claims to distinction? It is up to you.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Where Does Your Favorite Perfume Come From ?

BRONTE A. REYNOLDS.

Naturally one immediately associates "heliotrope" and "violet" with the well-known flowers bearing those names, but such is not always the case, for the wonderful skill of the chemist has, in a way improved upon Nature, at least, in cheapening the cost of production of these and other favorite scents.

In years gone by the subject of the famous "Attar or Otter of Roses" was a favorite theme among romancers and I recall reading "how many thousands of roses were required to make a single drop" of this famous perfume!

For convenience sake we may divide "perfumes" into two classes: natural and artificial, and while those of the "natural" class really are produced from the essential oils of flowers, even they are chemically treated to cover a multitude of flower odors very foreign to the label they bear.

The Far East, principally Japan, furnishes such essential oils as those of the mint family and camphor. Camphor when treated chemically becomes the "heliotrope" for the soap, talcum or perfume of my lady's toilet table!

From China and Indo-China come aniseed and cinnamon and the cinnamon is transformed into artificial "hawthorne"!

And Africa contributes also; from Morocco is brought coriander, cumin, cedar and roses while from Tunis comes orange blossoms. From the Island of Madagascar on the East Coast of Africa we get ylang-ylang, geranium and rose.

Through the magic art of the chemist, oil of verbena becomes "violet or Iris or lily-of-the-valley"! The oil of clove is transformed into vanilla and the rosewood of Guiana becomes the "bergamot" of commerce for use in making "hair tonics"? Likewise the "faham" of Madagascar is changed to "coumarin"!

The great expense involved in making perfumes from the essential oils of flowers and the progress made in chemical research at last revealed a source for artificial or "synthetic" perfumes—in common coal-tar!

The resourceful French chemists at the famous University of Lyon have made great progress in the production of artificial perperfumes from coal-tar derivatives especially "benzol". Many of the French establishments that were engaged in manufacturing chemicals for war purposes, have now been diverted to the production of perfumes. From coal-tar derivatives they get the following results: "toluene" is converted into jasmine and rose! "Xylene" becomes artificial "musk"!

It is claimed that the French Alps produces 90% of the entire world supply of "lavender oil" and this single phase of the perfumery industry at Lyon amounts to over four million dollars annually!

In addition to lavender, France produces for perfumery purposes many other flowers, both wild and cultivated, such as the species of iris, fennel, sage, thyme and sweet marjoram.

While in America we are all well acquainted with the rare perfume of sage and thyme that pervades the atmosphere when our Thanksgiving turkey has the place of honor on the festive board, not many of us, I venture to say, knew that these same humble savories played an important part in the manufacture of perfumes—but such is the case!

It is said that the famous University of Lyon is the only place in the whole world where the department of chemistry offers a "special course in perfumes"!

NATIONAL REDWOOD PARK CONTEMPLATED

A Redwood survey for the purpose of recommending the most suitable area to be made a national Redwood park has just been completed under the direction of Paul G. Redington, District Forester of the Department of Agriculture. Recommendation has been made to the Secretary of the Interior in compliance with a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on May 3, 1920, asking a report on the advisability of establishing somewhere in the Redwood region of Northern California a national park containing a stand of typical "Sequoia sempervirens" to be dedicated to the benefit and enjoyment of all the people of the United States, in order to preserve these unique trees from extinction.

The Redwood survey was conducted under Mr. Redington's direction by R. F. Hammett, U. S. Forestry Department; M. B. Pratt, Deputy State Forester, and D. Bruce, Associate Professor of Forestry, University of California.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. But a dollar invested is worth two in your purse.

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IN OUR ELFIN WOODLANDS

By Ralph W. Sumner.

March 22d. Spring is here in truth, for today the sun crosses the equator, and the northern hemisphere responds to the touch of warm rays. And then, too, on the night of March 11th we were treated to several days of rain and clouds, and by the time that portentous day of the ideas of March had arrived the thirsty earth was given a drink that revived her spirits, and now she has broken out into smiles of contentment. There are little ripples of color, and movement of growing things, pools in which mossy banks and blue sky vie with each other for attention, and deep in the canyons and brush our old favorite, the Wren-tit, calls to his mate. Meadow larks make the sunshine more beautiful, and the mocking bird with antics of song and wing make us all feel a revival of spirits.

It is now that the Out-of-Doors makes its biggest appeal. Heed it, for "its ways are ways of pleasantness and all its paths are peace" and health. These "airplane" and "wireless" days demand us to keep a killing pace, and nowhere can we store up for ourselves treasures of vim and cheerfulness as in the domain of growing plants, singing birds, and the furry little bunches of energy that go on four feet. Come, we will see if it is not so in plantdom, where all life is fresh from its Maker.

DODOCATHEON MEADIA [Shooting Stars]
Photograph by George J. McLean, Carpinteria

The Wild Flowers felt pretty discouraged this year until that downpour ten days ago, but now they are rejoicing with the sunshine, and many beautiful blossoms may be seen. The flowers of last month are still with us. On February 4th I went into "Powderhouse Canyon", the one just east of the Exposition Grounds. There were thousands of "Shooting Star" plants on the slopes, but I could find only one lonely blossom, now there are thousands going to seed. Usually there is only one flower stalk to the plant, but occasionally two.

Pussy Willows were out—pretty late for Pussy Willows—and you have perhaps observed that the silvery bright ones only grow on certain plants, these being the staminate or male flowers, the pistilate or seed bearing flowers have dark coarser-looking catkins and are not gathered as a rule under the name "Pussy Willow". This willow mostly seen in our canyons is "Arroyo Willow" (Salix lasiolepis).

"Bladder-pod (Isomeris arborea) blooms all the year. It is the scrubby growing, brittle, bluish green, 3-foliate leaved shrub, with large sprays of yellow flowers and inflated seed pods. It belongs to family of caper, that is used in sauce. To some the odor of this plant, when crushed, is offensive. The late rain has increased its bloom and the bees are busy about it.

"Chilicothe" or "Wild Cucumber" (Echinocystis macrocarpa) sends its sprawling stems over the bushes when the calendar says it is time, whether there has been rain or not. Its large fleshy root supplying moisture and food at the appointed time. Its green ivy-shaped leaves attract attention and the close observer will find the staminate flowers in racemes with the seed bearer near the main stem. There is a reason for this and when you see the size of the seed pod you will understand why it is so.

"Fairy Mats" (Euphorbia poly carpa) have spread their flower bedecked stems into real little mats of beauty, fit for fairy habitation, I'm sure. These little plants are only for sharp eyes, as they grow flat on the ground and may easily be overlooked. Their one long tap-root grows longer each year till it gets a foot or more long. The minature flowers would not be visible except for the white bracts that surround them, just as do the red bracts on the Poinsettia or "Christ-

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IN OUR ELFIN WOODLANDS

Continued from page 3

mas Flower", to which it is closely related!

Passing down the canyon I came to a burned-over area. Here was a real treat, for many new seedlings were just starting. The fire had burned here and there a bush and all the grass and dried brush. "Laurel Sumac" (Rhus laurina) bushes that were burned and apparently dead to the ground were starting young, glossy, red shoots, and the bunch-grass still had life in its roots so that green spears were appearing out of the blackened clumps. Most of the seedlings were too young to identify, but my next visit to that spot will undoubtedly show me at least one or more plants that are not growing in this section. Why? Likely for this reason. Weeds and grass being cleared out it gives a fresh lodging place for wind and bird carried seeds, also some seeds seem to need strenuous treatment to start them along life's way. Perhaps the alkali in the ashes loosens too tight a coat. It surely does put fresh food before the hungry rootlets. But a further reason presents itself. An uprooted bush or the slipping of a bank brings to the surface soil that perhaps for many years has been buried deep, carrying seeds that have not felt the air and sunshine for a long space of time. Large landslides and the excavating for roads give ample opportunity for such happening. I have seen growing on freshly made grades plants that were many miles from their habitat, and I cannot believe the wind travel, and birds are entirely responsible for the quick planting of these places. Landslides have the same new growth, and not the chance that a roadway has for accidental seeding. This is something for us all to observe and verify.

Easter is upon us and the wilds are responding as best their late start will allow. Really as one walks out over mesa and into canyon there is a wealth of new life to greet the lover of nature. Sweet scented "Yellow Violets"(Viola pedunculata),crowds of "Wild Cyclamen" or "Shooting Stars" (Dodocatheon Clevelandi) vie with each other in delicate shades and velvety colors, "Yellow Sanicle" (Sanicula laciniata) shake their round heads in the breeze. Both basal and stem leaves are deeply cut, and rough. Here, under a "Sumac" you may find a member of the potato family in the person of Solanum Zanti, purple flowered, with green glands near the base of petals. Of a sudden your eye catches a glint of pink ahead, and the beautiful "Fringed Gilia" (Linanthus dianthoides) lies before you almost covering the ground. Tiny plants they are, but they teach us the value of team work, each one doing its part in a beautiful completed planting, and without complaining of the way his associates work. The same lesson is taught by the little yellow daisy-like Baeria gracilis, sweet scented and as delicate as the perfume on Titania's handkerchief. Another, similar but of deeper golden yellow is "Goldfields" (Pentachaeta aurea)—aurea means gold.

In selected places you will see great waving "forests" of "Wild Mustard" (Brassica nigra) considered a pest on the farm, but oh, what a soft, beautiful yellow sea a large patch produces. Low in grain fields and other selected places you may see the pale yellow "Cream Cups" (Platystemon Californicus) its delicate, heavy stems bending in the wind.

Of course you have been fern hunting before this. Fresh "Polypodys" (Polypodium Californicum) their round dotted spores just forming on the back, later to be a rich golden brown. Friendly "Gold" and "Silver Backs" with their powdered fronds, a protection from heat when they curl up this summer. The delicate "Maiden-hair" is not so common nor the "Coffee", 'Birdsfoot" nor "Cloak ferns", but they will lead you afield in delightful quest.

I need not caution the readers of the Garden to pick all wild things sparingly, but please do use your influence in this all important conservation. There are plenty of flowers for all if a few do not "hog" the supply,—to use an inelegant but expressive word, for many unthinking folks and children root up plants and destroy or throw away more than they get home with. And, by the way, the lost art of thinking what one does and what it leads to will be fostered if each one of us observe more closely the wonders of nature.

If youth but knew
What age would crave,
Many a penny
Youth would save.
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

——BUY W. S. S.——

California Garden Flowers

California Garden Flowers,-Wickson. Wild Flowers of California,-Parsons. Western Flower Guide,-Saunders. Popular Studies of California Wild Flowers,-Rice.

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The Flower Garden

By Mary Matthews.

In that most instructive little book, "California Garden Flowers," Prof. E. J. Wickson says April is one of the greatest of planting months because even the tenderest things are safe and it is planting time for mid-summer blooming bulbs, tubers and roots.

All of the tender annuals and bedding plants can go in now. The various kinds of true summer and fall bloomers will give good results if put in the last of this or the first of next month. Cuttings from Chrysanthemums can be taken all through this month and next,—even until June if the weather is cool. To get the finest flowers in masses take soft wood cuttings from the new spring growth; throw away all old roots. Do not let your cuttings wilt, and bring them along as quickly as possible. The old plants should have been thoroughly watered before the cuttings are taken. Some let the cuts stand in water for twenty-four hours before putting in the boxes where they are to be started, or in permanent places,—where this latter is done constant care is required so that they will not dry out at any time.

Among late blooming perennials that will give a wealth of bloom if planted now and well cared for are Golden Rods, Boltonias, hardy Asters or "Michaelmas Daisies", these of late years have become quite popular and have great decorative value, used as cut flowers. The requirements for these are a fair soil, sun or half shade, division and resetting each season,—this same applies to all strong growing subjects. Give a good amount of water through the dry season so as to keep the stalks well clothed with leaves, and allow plenty of room for them to develop. Some of the Rudbeckias, one of the great gaden values among these are the well known "Golden Glow", also Rudbeckia Newmanii Clear Yellow, R. Nitida Var. Herbstone, a bright lemon yellow with a very prominent cone. The Helianthus or Sunflower are good, both annual and perennial. All of these belong to the Composite family and with these should be classed our old reliable Cosmos that gives us so much bloom with little care. The semi-double or anemone flowered are very good, Klondike, with its showy orange flowers is a much coarser thing but a mass of it is very effective.

There will be a host of things such as sweet peas, stocks, Asters, Marigolds, etc., in bloom from now on. Keep all dead flowers picked off of these so as to prolong the season's bloom. Mark out some of the finest if you wish to secure seed for next season's bloom. Dahlias will want to go in this month,—if you are going to grow any of them from seed, try some of the new minature ones called Peter Pan. These do not grow over two feet in height and come in various colors, somewhat similar to the little Zinnia Mexicana, and,—speaking of these, what a number of new ones there are, like so many other things grown nowadays. Size seem to be the chief object. One catalog offers a white, tipped with rose,—six inches across, another giant is an annual Mallow, yellow, called "Sunburst", growing eight feet high, blooming like a yellow Hollyhock, all Summer.

Take care of all bulbs that have bloomed, keep the soil moderately moist and loose on top. When the leaves have died down prune all shrubs that have made an early sprig bloom. Usually all that is required is to cut back the flowering branches as soon as they are through blooming. Many of the spring blooming shrubs flower on the wood of the past season's growth so must not be cut back in the winter.

Thinning, however, may be done by cutting out dead twigs, weak growth and crowded or superfluous branches.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY SAVES REDWOOD GROVE

One of Humboldt County's choicest groves of Sequoia sempervirens, or Redwood, has just been saved for the enjoyment of posterity through the purchase of this grove by the county. The area preserved is known as the Dunn and Dimmick holding, and is situated on the South Fork of Eel River, adjoining the scenic State Highway through Humboldt County. The purchase of this Redwood tract is part of Humboldt County's program of co-operation with the Save the Redwoods League, which is endeavoring to secure the preservation of representative Redwood groves in the basin of the South Fork of the Eel River. The League, of which Franklin K. Lane is President, has with the co-operation of Humboldt County acquired several important pieces of Redwood timber.

Many travelers and scientists have declared that the road through the Humboldt Redwoods is one of the great scenic highways of the world. They are enthusiastic advocates of the preservation of these trees.

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DAHLIA NOTES

By G. R. Gorton.

The planting season for Dahlias is upon us, and the Dahlia fans will be dividing and replanting their favorite varieties, and investing in others. Southern California offers conditions comparable to those of the habitat of this valuable ornamental, and with reasonable care it will produce beautifully and abundantly. An almost endless variety of colors, forms, and habits are offered, many of which differ alomst as greatly as if they were of unrelated species.

Dahlias should not be planted in very heavy soil. If, however, only adobe or clay is available, this may be lightened by the liberal use of sand until it has the physical requirements. Leaf mould and similar material may be used to advantage, in fact this latter is recommended rather than too liberal application of fertilizer. However, bone meal is considered to be excellent, but should have been applied somewhat before planting, to allow the content of plant food to become available. A sunny location is to be preferred,—in fact s essential for best results, and tubers should be divided and planted singly, care being taken to see that the crown bud is in good condition, as this is the "keystone" of the plant.

Dahlias should be watered thoroughly and deeply, not being allowed to suffer for moisture at any stage of growth. If the plants are to be staked, the stake should be planted first, to avoid accidentally injuring the tuber by attempting to place the stake in position after planting is done. Shallow cultvation, frequently applied, is important. Probably a more satisfactory effect may be attained where this subject is not mixed with other flowers, but massed by itself.

It is not too early now to begin to plan to have Dahlias to exhibit at the fall show, and it is hoped by those having this in charge that an even greater variety than ever before will be a feature of the next exhibit.

IMPORTATION OF RHODODENDRON AND AZELEA SEEDLINGS CONSIDERED

Washington, D. C.—After a hearing held February 1 at the Department of Agriculture on the importation of Rhododendron ponticum and Azalea ponticum seedlings to be used as stocks for grafting, the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture indicated that it will issue special permits for the importation of seedlings of three years' growth or under of these two plants for the period terminating June 1, 1922. It was represented that such seedlings were not available in the United States and could not be grown from seed to a grafting size in this country within a period of two or probably three years, and that unless such seedlings could be imported these plants would be absolutely unavailable to the American market for this period. It is expected that after June 1, 1922, it will be possible to supply further needs from home-grown stock. This action was taken as a result of this conference and is supported by the unanimous request of the Ornamental Growers' Association, representing the principal growers of hardy ornamentals in the United States, and with the distinct understanding, which was agreed to by this society, that this action would not be taken as a precedent for demands for similar entry of seedlings or lining out stocks of other ornamentals. The entry of these plants under special permit will be surrounded with the same safeguards which apply to other special permits issued under the quarantine.

A Liberty bond of any issue is, of course, at present prices a materially better investment than was any Liberty bond bought at par during the war.—Providence Evening Tribune.

——BUY W. S. S.——

The

FLOWER SHOP

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THE MARCH MEETING

The regular meeting of the Floral Association was held at the home of Mr. Hugo Klauber on March the fifteenth. A considerable number of members and their friends were present. We are always glad to welcome strangers in our city who are interested in flowers. The Association, no doubt has been responsible more than once in influencing the wily tourist—if he happens to be a lover of flowers, to cast his future lot with ours. The specimens generously brought by Miss Sessions and others to our meetings show them what may be done in this land of sunshine,—when a geranium must be coddled in order to make it survive the winter in some spots in these United States of ours.

Owing to the absence of both the President and Vice-President, Mr. Hieatt presided and as Mr. Scott likewise failed to appear the former Secretary took the minutes. Mr. Hieatt announced that the Spring Bulb Show would be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wangenheim on the afternoon of April 5th. All who have bulbous flowers are urged to bring them.

On April 23rd and 24th our Spring Festival will be held at Balboa Park. We have now attracted sufficient attention to our exhibts to dignify our "shows" by the more exalted name of "Festival".

Mr. Fultz will lecture on "The Elfin Forest" on April 18th at Unitarian Church.

Mr. Hieatt spoke briefly of the progress of the El Monte Oaks project. The fifty-five acres have been secured and the purchase will be provided for in the next year's budget. The responsibility of raising money to pay the interest and for the necessary expenditure for equipment rests with the Association. Mr. Marston suggested that one thousand dollars be raised for this purpose. This matter will be discussed further at the next meeting after the directors have considered the question. In the meantime, however, donations to improve the grounds will not be refused should anyone be inclined to hand the directors a check.

The subject of the evening was gladiolus and Iris. The former topic was covered by Mr. R. F. Cushman, who is a very successful grower of this attractive bulb flower,—which may be had in every color and hue. It is helpful to have among us one who is so thoroughly informed on the subject of gladioli. He was at one time a professional grower in the East and was awarded a bronze medal at the Chicago World's Fair for his exhibit. Mr. Cushman's paper will appear in a later number of this magazine.

Mrs. Jennett Dean from "The Dean Iris Gardens" in Moneta, gave us a very instructive talk on "The Iris". She is a thorough master of her subject and used botanical names with such ease that she left the Secretary hopelessly behind when she endeavored to record her remarks. An American Iris Society has been formed and I would urge anyone who wishes to make a special study of the Iris to join.—membership $3.00 per year. Mr. Mitchel of Berkeley is Vice-President of this section. "Iris" by W. Rackatson Dykes is an instructive and simple book in the subject with a number of beautiful color plates. The "Genus Iris" by the same author, is a more expensive and exhaustive work.

Mr. Morris of Pasadena has given much of his time to the cultivation of our native Iris,—there are a great many varieties of these and they are easily cultivated. The seed may be secured through Mrs. Dean. The bearded Iris, chief among which are the Germanica group, bloom in April and May and should be planted in summer or early fall. They are grown from roots, as are most of the Irises. The tall growing evergreen group are known as Moreas. These belong to the Iris family, but belong to a separate genus,—most of those that are grown in San Diego are of dwarf habit. They multiply rapidly and are an attractive addition to any garden. The bulbous Iris most familiar to us, is the Spanish Iris. The word Iris is derived from the Greek word meaning rainbow.

The soil best suited for growing these flowers is a sandy soil to which has been added leaf mold or bone fertilizer. Mrs. Dean had several specimens of bloom.

After the meeting adjourned the members inspected the garden. An attractive bed of cinerarias gleamed in the electric light and a pool of recent construction added a pleasing note to a recess where begonias and ferns intertwine.

LEDA KLAUBER.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURE

Mr. Francis M. Fultz, who was scheduled to lecture on Desert Trails, March 21st, was forced to postpone his talk on account of sickness. He will lecture on the subject of "The Elfin Forest" Monday, April 18th, at 8:00 o'clock p. m., at the First Unitarian Church. The lecture on "Desert Trails", will be given at a date to be announced later.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

WISTARIA TIME IN SAN DIEGO

By Special Garden Reporters.

Among all the garden treasures that have come to us from China and Japan, the Wistaria takes first rank and is rapidly becoming a favorite vine for planting in all parts of the city. A good thing, and one where all of us if we have a suitable place, should help the work along. They seem to adapt themselves to San Diego climate in various exposures and just at this time are giving a wealth of beauty for not only the owner, but the passersby. One should make a little tour just to see them now in their prime.

The Wistaria is named for Caspar Wistar, who was a Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. The genus was named by Nuttall the botanist, and he spelled it Wisteria, but later the spelling was changed to Wistaria, as it should be.

The most common is the Wistaria Chinensis, from China, but the finest yet introduced. They are planted here where the magnificent show of bloom is to be seen. The Wistaria Multijuga, "the loose clustered Wistaria". racemes are from two to three feet long, much longer and looser than Chinensis, and sometimes have over one hundred flowers, though the individual flowers are smaller than in the first. This for a long time was supposed to be native to Japan, and our plants were shipped from there but it is now known that Wistaria Multijuga is a native to North China and from there brought into Japan. While the Japanese use this for beauty the vine also has its economic uses, as the fibre from the long ropes or strands is so strong that they use it often to hold parts of buildings together, also make cords of it to tie the bamboo or Reece fences—their name for it is "Fuji-no-hani" and of all spring blossoms they love best Wistaria, likening it to a lovely fairy clinging woman. In April they hold the festivals to celebrate the blooming of the cherry, the Iris, and the Wistaria,—just what some day we can do in San Diego if we all pull together to this end. While it would be impossible to describe all are to be seen in town just now, and doubtless there are numbers not seen by the writers of this article, among the very fine ones are a white and a lavender on the house of Rev. Dr. Bard, foot of Lark or just north of his house. Across the street is a beautiful pink, rather rare in color. Mrs. Evans, (at the north end of Randolph) street has three, a white, and a pink and a lavender making a gloriously beautiful picture on the pergola. Miss Coulter on Second, has a fine one, placed where they seem always to have the charm, that is, falling over a wall, so that one has to look up to see them. This is pale lavender with a foliage scarcely begun. At Mrs. O. J. Kendall's, also at the Blochman residence are the white and a double purple with the foliage well out, these must be the Chinensis variety, as they come a little earlier. At the N. W. corner of Fifth and Upas is a very choice white,—on First near Robinson in the rear yard is a purple short racemed one which has an immensely large trunk near the ground. It is said the largest flowers grow on the short spurs coming from the base of the plant and they should be well cut back after flowering. On the San Diego Clubhouse is one planted by Miss Sessions in 1907, and a white and a lavender planted for Miss Alice Lee ten years ago. Probably the tallest growing is the one in the Pepper tree at the home of Mr. Frank Waite, 30th and Broadway. This has a veritable cascade of bloom, as one looks up through the pepper branches. At Mr. Kew's, Fifth and Redwood, is a fine type of the full short racemes in white. Then again is a very different type, long and narrow also white, on the house on 28th St. where the late Judge Gary lived at one time. Mr. Wangenheim has on his house an extremely large one covering a great space and giving a wealth of bloom; then there are the fine ones on the Frary home, on Mrs. Gardner's, covering a long pergola, the old one at Benard's in the Mission Valley, at Dr. Sanders' on First, and numerous other ones,—all beautiful,—also we must not forget the hundred years or more old specimen in Mission Cliff Gardens. This aged one made three trips across the Pacific before it was allowed to "settle down". Also an exceedingly fine one in the Japanese Tea Garden at Balboa Park. This has fine double lavender racemes and was planted during the Exposition period. We also have a native specimen,—that is, of the U. S. Wistaria frutescens, very common through the southern States. Var. Grandiflora is very handsome,—a dark purple color with a faint yellow blotch, known as the "Kidney Bean" from the resemblance of the pods to the vine bean pod, altogether an attractive subject and one that should be planted freely, lift in the winter when dormant.

M. G. and M. M.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS

We suggest changing the copy for your advertisement each month. It will cost you no more, and will make your advertising more timely and the value proportionately greater.

Mention the Garden when you patronize its advertisers.

COAL ASHES—AND OTHERS!

BRONTE A. REYNOLDS.

I was interested in the article "Coal Ashes For Growing Vegetation", that appeared as contribution to the March number of the "California Garden", for the reason that I have always possessed an insatiable curiosity concerning every phase that touches upon the garden and growing things.

In past years, as a boy, I recall that I reflected upon the hardihood of the vagrant "peach kernel" and the fragment of potato peel, that finding itself immured in the back-lot ash-heap straightway resented its apparently lowly sarcophagus, and obeying the beautiful urging of resurrected activity—produced stronger, more sturdy growth than I was able to encourage in my corner-lot garden!

As time passed and my 2x6 garden plot grew to one or two acres in the suburbs and I began to study nature more intensively and the question of the actual value of coal and other ash as a fertilizing agent impressed itself with added emphasis. A ghost that would not stay buried in my mind!

At an opportune time I put the question to one of our foremost authorities in the Federal Government at Washington and was advised that the actual fertilizure value of coal ash was—nil! And that regarding wood ashes, their value progressed from practically nothing in soft-wood ashes, such as pine and poplar to a higher degree of potash content in the ash of hardwoods such as the oaks, hickory, walnut, etc.

Among the home gardeners of the earlier days, coal ashes, dug in around grapevines and "sick" fruit trees were regarded as peculiarly efficacious,—at all events in heavy soils they increased porosity and promoted the assimilation of needed moisture. Perhaps it was the means of including "needed cultivation" in a given instance wherein such cultivation might not have been effected otherwise! Who knows?

And so I must adhere to my homely theory, worked out by personal observation, that coal ashes, under certain conditions are "good" for plant life, chemistry, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And you ask me why? I shall answer in that beautiful line around which the history of all the ages is woven—

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform".

What a pity that men like Thorean, for example, did not tell us more? True he has strung his pearls of thought and observation in a few books—but what a world of knowledge must have traversed his mind during his brief sojourn with Nature.

But I was not a scientist—only a nature-lover whose desire it was to create things that would be beautiful, even the homely, neglected things! So I must stop, for this is all I know about "Ashes" except that "they" are the last step between this uncertain flitting residency and "the great Adventure, that comes, at length, to every one!"

14th. Annual

Rose and Spring Flower Show

April 23, and 24, 1921

Balbca Park

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——BUY W. S. S.——

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PREMIUM LIST

Fourteenth Annual Rose and Spring Flower Show, Balboa Park, April 23 and 24, 1921

SECTION "A" FOR AMATEURS

1. Best Collection of Roses—not less than 12 varieties and not more than 3 blooms of a kind.
2. Best Collection of Roses—six varieties, not more than 3 of each.
3. Best Collection of Yellow and Shaded—Yellow Roses.
4. Best Collection of Pink and Shaded-Pink Roses.
5. Best Six White Roses, one variety.
65. Best Six Red Roses, one variety.
7. Best Six Yellow Roses, one variety.
8. Best Six Pink Roses, one variety.
9. Best Six Shaded-Pink Roses, one variety.
10. Best Six Shaded-Yellow Roses, one variety.
11. Best Three White Roses, one variety.
12. Best Three Red Roses, one variety.
13. Best Three Yellow Roses, one variety.
14. Best Three Pink Roses, one variety.
15. Best One White Rose.
18. Best One Pink Rose.
17. Best One Yellow Rose.
18. Best One Red Rose.
19. Best One White Rose, Single or Cherokee Type.
20. Best One Red Rose, Single or Cherokee Type.
21. Best One Yellow Rose, Single or Cherokee Type.
22. Best One Pink Rose, Single or Cherokee Type.
23. Best Rose in the Show any color (may be exhibited in any other class.)
24. Best San Diego County "Seedling" Rose.
25. Best New Rose not before shown in San Diego.
26. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Roses.
27. Best Arranged Basket of Roses.
28. Best Corsage Bouquet.

SECTION "B" FOR AMATEURS

29. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers other than Roses.
30. Best Arranged Basket of Wild Flowers.
31. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Bowl, Vase of Dish.
32. Best Flowering Plant for the house.
33. Best Individual Specimen Decorative Plant.
24. Best Cut Specimen Flowering Vine.
35. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.
36. Best Display of Gladiolus.
37. Best Display of Iris.
38. Best Display of Pansies.
39. Best Display of Wild Flowers by an individual.
40. Best Display of Wild Flowers grown by an individual.
41. Best Floral Display from a 50-foot lot.
42. Best Floral Display from a private garden larger than 50-foot lot.
43. Best Display of Cut Flowers, Plants or Vegetables from Child's Garden.
44. Best Collection Sweet Peas, not less than 6 stems.
45. Best Vase White Sweet Peas.
46. Best Vase Pink Sweet Peas.
47. Best Vase Red Sweet Peas.
48. Best Vase Lavender Sweet Peas.
49. Best Vase Blue Sweet Peas.
*50. Best Arranged Basket of Sweet Peas.
*51. Best Arranged Bowl of Sweet Peas.
52. Best Display Cinerarias, dwarf hybrids.
53. Best Display of Cinerarias, Stallata.
54. Best Spray, Cut or Potted Cinerarias, dwarf hybrids.
55. Best Spray, Cut or Potted Cinerarias, Stallato.
56. Best Display of Annuals.
57. Best Display of Perennials.
58. Best Collection of Flowers grown by any school.
59. Best Collection of Wild Flowers by any school in county, outside of city.
60. Best Collection of Wild Flowers by any school in city.
61. Best Arranged Basket of Wild Flowers by any school.
62. Best Table Decoration, using Roses, each to use a different variety.
63. Beset Table Decoration, other than Roses.

SECTION "C" FOR PROFESSIONALS

64. Best General Display of Seasonal Flowers and Plants by an Professional.

*May be used in combination with any other foliage.

RULES

1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 11 a. m. of first day of Show, when judging will begin and awards promptly made.

NOTE:—There positively can be no variation from this rule.

2. Show committee must be advised of all entries by 9 a. m. of the opening day of Exhibit. Entries made sooner will be greatly appreciated and will facilitate the handling of the show. Try and make your entries several days in advance if possible; use your telephone.

3. All flowers and plants except wild flowers must have been grown by the exhibitor.

4. The Committee of Awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not named on premium list.

5. Specimens can be entered in one class

Continued on page 12

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

Edited by Miss Catherine Wood, Supervisor of Agriculture, San Diego Schools

Letters from school children, telling of their garden experiences will be published each month on this page. Different schools will be represented each month.

A packet of seeds will be given for the best letter from a child about his garden. The seeds offered this month and next are from Mr. W. C. King of West Hartlepool, England,—for many years a staunch friend of the "Garden".

Mention the California Garden when replying to advertisements therein. It is of benefit to all concerned if you do.

MY FLOWER GARDEN

I have a flower garden at home. It is very beautiful now. I planted it in January, but I did not plant seeds, for it would take them too long to come up, so I planted cuttings, and bulbs and little plants. I have roses, lilies, carnations and violets. When I first planted them, they drooped and withered up, but I took good care of them and now they are fresh and green.

When mother was ill in bed, I picked a bouquet of flowers and gave to her. She was very glad to get them. She said she loved the odor of the flowers. Every day or two I change the flowers in the sitting room. I say to myself, "I think every house that has no flowers in the rooms looks gloomy," although I have never been in a house that had no flowers in its rooms.

Mother always says, "Flowers bring gladness."

POLLY LEE,

6B Grade, Logan School.

OUR GARDEN

We have a pretty garden here at school. We grow beautiful sweet peas, which we sell at ten cents a bunch, and we raise lots of nice vegetables which we also sell when it is time. We have nice lettuce to sell at present, and onions and other things.

We go out to the garden every Thursday, and I surely enjoy working there—not only me but all of us do. We keep the lathhouse in good condition, and in the nursery we have many baby plants growing which we take home to put in our own yards when they get bg enough. Sometimes we make cuttings and sometimes we plant seeds or transplant the little baby plants in boxes called flats, or in little flower pots.

We just got through pulling weeds, which it is very hard to get rid of, but I just love our garden.

ELOUISE M. PARRIOS.

6B Grade, Stockton School.

OUR GARDEN

We have a garden, just we three,
Johnnie and I, and little Marie,
We planted some lettuce and carrots, too,
And when we cared for them, how they grew.
We hoed it and watered it every day
And did not spend all our time in play.
And when they had grown so big and tall,
We ate all we wanted the rest of the fall.

This was unsigned, but was written by a child in the 5A grade.

A SUMMER GARDEN

One spring day I thought I would make a garden, so I got my ground ready, and then I asked my mother if she would lend me twenty-five cents. I went to the store and bought some seeds. I bought some lettuce, radishes, beets, turnips and carrots. The seeds were cheap then, but now you almost have to be a millionaire.

I planted my seeds and watered them every day, though sometimes I would let them have a rest. Soon the little plants began to peep out of the earth. When the lettuce was big enough I transplanted it.

When the vegetables were big enough to eat I sold a dollar and twenty-five cents worth, and we had all we wanted to eat besides. I gave mother back her twenty-five cents, and all the vegetables she wanted besides. I put my dollar in the bank. The next year I made more, and with that money I bought war saving stamps.

LUCILE O'MARR,

6B Grade, Logan Heights.

MY HOME GARDEN

I have a home garden in our back yard. I have planted my vegetables from seeds, and have had very good luck with my garden this year.

Last year I planted some lettuce, beets, cabbage and onions. None of these grew more than five inches tall before they withered and died. I wondered what the trouble was. At first I thought perhaps it was the fog, but then I found that it was some kind of cut worm which was destroying my garden. I went to the seed store and asked for a good cut worm remedy, and they gave me a powder to spray around my garden. I would not need to ask any one what to do for them now, because this year our garden teacher has told us what to do for all kinds of pests in the garden. This is a great help.

This year I have the best garden I ever had. My vegetables are just growing fine. I have Swiss chard, lettuce, cabbage and string beans.

If we want to have a good garden we must

The California Garden

G. R. Gorton, Editor
Office, Court House, San Diego, Cal.

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The San Diego Floral Association
Main Office, Point Loma, California

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Quarter Page	2.50	Eighth Page	1.50

Advertising Copy should be in by the 20th of each Month

Elite Printing Co. 945 7th St., San Diego

PREMIUM LIST

Continued from page 10

only, exception made as to class 23 only.

6. Vases are furnished by this association for cut flowers in the competitive classes.

7. All exhibits are in charge of the Show Officials and no part of an exhibit shall be removed before close of the show without their consent.

8. No specimen on exhibition will be considered unless it possesses points of merit.

9. All exhibits must be staged in conformity with the conditions of this schedule; any excess or deficiency of count will subject the exhibit to disqualification.

10. All exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants or flowers plainly written on white cards 2x3 inches which will be furnished by the committee. Names of the Exhibitor positively must not appear until after awards have been made.

The Committee welcomes exhibits, however small, single, specimens, if meritorious, are very much desired.

Cut flowers exhibited should be accompanied by some of their foliage and buds as far as possible.

No fee will be charged for making entries in the exhibit.

Entries may be made by telephone to show committee Hillcrest 836, or in person, by mail or telephone, at the Flower Shop, 1115 Fourth Street. Use your telephone.

*TROPHIES

Class I—Association Trophy — Sterling Silver vase. (To be won three times to give permanent ownership.)

Other trophies to be announced later.

Floral Association Meetings

April 19, 1921—8 p. m.

Place of Meeting—Mr. F. L. Hieatt's Residence, 1825 Sheridan drive.

Subject—"Roses."

May 3, 1921—2:30 p. m.

Place of Meeting—Mr. Percy Whitehead's and neighboring gardens, 4474 Hortensia street.

May 17, 1921—8 p. m.

Place of Meeting—Mr. A. H. Sweet's Residence 435 West Spruce street.

Subject—"Planting for Shady Places", "Fuchsias".

June 7, 1921—2.30 p. m.

Place of Meeting—Miss Ellen Scripp's Residence in La Jolla.

June 21, 1921, 8 p. m. ANNUAL MEETING.

Place of Meeting—Southern California Music Co., 630 C street.

July 5, 1921—2:30 p. m.

Place of Meeting—Mrs. C. W. Darling's Garden, Chula Vista.

July 19, 1921—8 p. m.

Place of Meeting—Mr. W. L. Frevert's Lathhouse, 3535 First street.

Subject—"Lathhouses."

August 2, 1921—2:30 p. m.

Place of Meeting—Mr. Alfred Robinson's Lathhouse, Point Loma.

August 16, 1921—8 p. m.

Place of Meeting, Mr. George Becker's Residence, 2434 A street.

Subject—"Ferns."

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURE

April 18th—The Elfin Forest.

First Unitarian Church

Mrs. M. A. Greer, 2972 First street, notifies the "Garden" that she has Parkinsonia seed for distribution upon request.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

Continued from page 11

work hard and take pains with our gardens, and not give up until we have succeeded.

I am very proud of my garden, although it is not a very large one, I think I am lucky to have it, because all children cannot have home gardens.

LUCY CONSTANTINO,
6B Grade, Logan School.

A rolling stone gathers no moss. And a rolling dollar gathers no interest.

——BUY W. S. S.——

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